

St. Johnsbury Caledonian

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1914

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TERMS OF THE CALEDONIAN

One year to any address, \$1.50
Six months, .75
Three months, .50
Clergymen in Caledonia County, \$1.00Local notices, wants, for sale, etc.,
costs per word first insertion. Legal
notices 10 cents a line, three inser-
tions. Probate notices \$3.00 each for
three insertions. Dissolution, libera-
tion and similar notices \$1.50 each for
three insertions. Card of thanks, 75
cents. Obituary poetry, 10 cents a
line.This paper is entitled to a place on
the Printer's Rate of Honor.
THE CALEDONIAN CO.OUT OF TOWN AGENTS
Boston—Eagle News Co., 597 Wash-
ington and 76 Summer Streets.
Lyndonville—Campbell & Bledgett.

An Unfair Remark.

The Caledonian comes out in favor
of the re-election of Senator Dilling-
ham following the declaration of
Charles A. Prouty, to become a candi-
date. The Caledonian is supposed
by some to be friendly to big busi-
ness and certain interests in Ver-
mont.—Morrisville Messenger.The Messenger claims to be one
of the original progressives, in fact
probably would not deny the applica-
tion of pre-progressive, but evidently
it has not advanced far enough to be
fair to a contemporary or a political
opponent. It evidently wishes to
give the impression that the Caledonian
is not free to have a choice and
that "big business and certain inter-
ests" are back of the candidacy of
Sen. W. P. Dillingham. Possibly
they are, we do not know whom they
favor or disapprove, but we believe
it unfair to Sen. Dillingham to print
such a piece of innuendo. We ex-
pect the Messenger will discover that
the common people as well as others
are back of Sen. Dillingham in his
candidacy for re-election."The Caledonian is supposed by
some to be friendly to big business
and certain interests in Vermont." Why
not make a definite and open
charge instead of trying in such a
round about way to discredit a con-
temporary that has expressed a
choice on a political matter? Who
is meant "by some"? Who is meant
by "certain interests"? Make your
charge definite and then see if you
can prove it.The Caledonian takes this oppor-
tunity to say that if being open
minded and trying to defend "big
business" or any other business from
what it believes to be political per-
secution is the offense it pleads
guilty of being "friendly." Under
its present management the Caledonian
has never attempted to ex-
cuse or defend any party, big or lit-
tle, in what it thought was wrong.
Its editorial policy has never been
dictated by anyone outside of the
editor. In declaring that it favored
Sen. Dillingham the editor acted on
his own judgment and without con-
sultation with any one. No one out-
side of the working force knew we
were to declare for Sen. Dillingham
until the editorial was published. We
have been severely labored with by
some who oppose Sen. Dillingham,
but not opportuned by his friends and
assume full responsibility for the
act.We deplore the spirit on the part
of any newspaper that attempts to
discredit a man of different opinions
by such a suggestion as that quoted
at the opening of this article. The
Caledonian may err in judgment,
may express opinions others do not
approve but up to date they are
home made and see no reason to ex-
pect a change.

The President And-Big Business.

With characteristic courage and
happy form of expression President
Wilson delivered to congress last
week his message regarding anti-
trust legislation. He seems to have
made a hit with the spirit of friend-
liness he exhibited toward "big busi-
ness" and his recommendations of
changes in laws evidently are in ac-
cord with popular demands. Here
are his recommendations:—1. Effective prohibition of inter-
locking directors of great corpora-
tions—banks, railroads, industrial,
commercial and public service bodies.
2. Powers to be conferred on the
Interstate Commerce Commission to
superintend and regulate financial
operations by which railroads in the
future may get the necessary capital
for development and improving
transportation facilities.3. Supplementary legislation to
make the Sherman law more explicit.4. Creation of a trade commis-
sion which shall be a clearing house
of information to help business to
conform to the law and at the same
time investigate and report to the
Attorney-General on violations.5. A law prescribing penalties
for individuals who are responsible
for unlawful business practices.6. To prohibit holding companies
and to restrict the voting power of
individuals who may hold shares in
numerous corporations.

7. Allowing private claimants to

found suits for redress against un-
lawful combinations under the Sher-
man law upon facts and judgments
established by Government suits and
providing that the statute of limita-
tions against such claims shall begin
to run from the date of the conclu-
sion of the Government suit.The democrats promptly intro-
duced four bills carrying out the recom-
mendations of the president. They
are:—1. A bill creating the Interstate
Trade Commission; (2) A bill to
regulate directorates of corporations
and to prohibit interlocking director-
ates; (3) A bill defining unlawful
monopoly or restraints of trade; (4)
The trade relations bill, which among
other things forbids unfair trade
practices, such as underselling in one
locality to stifle competition and re-
couping the losses thus sustained by
raising prices in localities where there
is no competition. The bill forbid-
ding interlocking directorates pro-
vides two years of leeway, during
which the holding membership on
the boards of directors of interstate
coal, steel and iron, common carrier
corporations, banks and trust com-
panies may be relinquished. A sec-
ond section of the bill specifically
forbids the holding of directorships
by one individual in two or more
financial institutions enjoying the
protection and provisions of the new
currency law. A fine of \$100 for
every day during which the provisions
of the foregoing section are violated
is provided. A fourth section estab-
lishes the dictum that disobedience
of the eliminating provisions of the
measure shall be sufficient to consti-
tute conclusive evidence of infringe-
ment of the Sherman anti-trust law
itself by the corporations whose
boards contain duplications of indi-
vidual directorships. The bill to
make clearer the definition of mono-
polies and restraints of trade speci-
fically forbids the following: Combina-
tions to create or carry out restric-
tions in trade or to acquire a mono-
poly in any interstate trade business or
commerce; to limit or reduce the pro-
duction or increase the price of mer-
chandise or of any commodity; to
prevent competition in the manufac-
turing, making, transporting, selling
or purchasing of merchandise, pro-
duce or any commodity; to make an
agreement, arrangement or under-
standing, directly or indirectly, to
prevent the free and unrestricted
competition in the sale, production
or transportation. The penalties for
violating any of these provisions run
against any person, firm or corpora-
tion, and the fine shall not exceed
\$5,000, with imprisonment for one
year as an alternative, or both penalti-
es, in the discretion of the court.A section of the bill makes the of-
ficers, directors and agents of the
corporation equally guilty with the
corporation for any acts proved
against the corporation. The trade
relations bill proposes to add five
sections to the Sherman law, defining
what shall be classed as unlawful
trade practices. Another section of
this bill permits an injured party to
take advantage of proofs established
by the Government as to the charac-
ter of any unlawful combination in
the suit against such corporation to
recover damages under the Sherman
law. A section of the anti-trust pro-
gramme specifically prohibiting hold-
ing companies is to be added later.Here is the democratic program.
Many of its objects seem commend-
able but there is some question
whether or not they are attempting
to do too much. For instance the
attempt to define exactly what shall
be violations of the Sherman law is
liable to limit the application of that
act much more than the present law
does. The enumeration of certain
acts as violations of the law implies
that nothing outside of the named
offenses is an offense. It will also
undo much that has been done under
that act. It has taken many years
of litigation, many careful decisions
to determine the extent and power
of the present law. The present law
has been found to prohibit
every attempt to restrict interstate
commerce and it will be many more
years before the real force of any
changes can be as definitely and firm-
ly established as the present law.
The present law has compelled many
illegal combinations to dissolve and
its validity is so well known that
many other combinations have volun-
tarily dissolved when the govern-
ment showed them they were viola-
tors of it.The real trouble with the Sherman
law is not its weakness or uncertain-
ty but the fact that the dissolutions
it has compelled have not broughtabout reductions in prices. This is
what the popular mind wants but it
seems probable they will have to wait
a long time before they get an anti-
trust law that will affect the cost of
production in a way to benefit the
people. They may unsettle and des-
troy business in their attempts to do
it but they reduce prices by limiting
the size of commercial enterprises.

How Costs Are Increasing.

A good illustration of the rapidly
increasing cost of doing business is
well illustrated by the remarks of
Congressman Lloyd of Missouri while
discussing the post office appropri-
ation bill. He said: The pending ap-
propriation bill carries the largest
amount ever carried in any bill that
has ever been presented to the Con-
gress of the United States, an amount
so large that as far back as 1900
we said it was impossible that such
increase in expenditures could arise.In the year 1900 only 13 years ago,
the amount carried by the Post Of-
fice appropriation bill was \$102,000,
000. This bill carries \$306,000,000,
or three times as much. The approp-
riations for Postal Service in 13
years, therefore, have trebled. This
is a most astounding fact, when you
come to consider what this may mean
in the near future. If there is the
same proportionate increase in ex-
penditure on account of the Postal
Service in the next 13 years, there
has been in the last 13 years, the
amount carried by the then bill will
be more than \$1,000,000,000. It is
astonishing to know how rapidly we
are progressing in the Postal Service.
It is surprising to contemplate what
we have done in recent years in ad-
vancing this splendid service. No
business institution in the land, none
on earth, as far as I know, compares
with this institution, the Postal Ser-
vice of the United States. We paid in
1900, \$19,000,000 to the postmasters
who had charge of the various post
offices in the United States. We pro-
pose in this bill to expend next year
\$30,750,000 for a like service. The
salaries of the postmasters alone have
increased 60 per cent in 12 years. The
City Delivery Service, so important
to the business success of the land,
has made a marvelous growth, as
shown by the number of employees
necessary to carry on its work. In
1900 we expended \$14,250,000 for
that service, while we propose in this
bill to expend for next year \$38,000,
000, or very nearly three times as
much as was expended for like ser-
vice 13 years ago. The Railway Mail
Service, having reference to the
railway mail clerks who render ser-
vice on the trains in the United
States, received in 1900 nearly \$9,
000,000 for their service, while it is
proposed in this bill to pay them
\$30,000,000 for like service, an in-
crease of more than three times.
The amount that was paid in 1900.
The clerks of the post office in 1900
received \$12,500,000 for their service.
It is proposed in this bill that they
shall be expended next year for that
service \$45,000,000, or nearly four
times as much as was paid 13 years
ago.In 1900 we expended for rural ser-
vice \$425,000. Notice the amount.
\$425,000. We now propose in this
bill to expend for next year \$48,650,
000, or one hundred times as much
as we paid 13 years ago.No stronger demonstration is need-
ed of the futility of expecting to get
back to the simple life and small ex-
penditures of our fathers than the
figures given by Congressman Lloyd.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

Gross Receipts Last Year \$32,798.27,
Net Revenue \$11,841.48.The business of the St. Johnsbury
Post office for the year ending
December 31, 1913, may be taken as
indicative of the prosperity of the
town as it showed a notable increase
in the volume of business over 1912.
The gross receipts for the year were
\$32,798.27, while the net revenue
was \$11,841.48. These figures are
exclusive of the money department
where a considerable over a quarter
of million dollars were handled, to
be exact \$264,816.65.This grand total was made up by
the following items: Received from
other Postmasters as surplus on their
money order account \$133,301.50.
11,229 domestic money orders were
issued during year for a total \$68,
960.40 on which were paid for fees
\$625.58. 8,862 domestic orders
were paid amounting to \$56,844.39.
248 foreign orders issued for \$4,
651.18, fees on same \$72.39. 94
27 foreign orders were paid during
the year. Included in the above
summary are the figures from the
stations No. 1 at Stiles' store, No. 2
at Renfrew's in Summerville. The
stamp sales at Stiles' were \$9,101.29.
During the year he wrote 3,667 or-
ders and cashed 578. The stamp
sales at Renfrew's were \$504.78,
issuing 460 money orders and cash-
ing 30.

A. H. GLEASON, P. M.

SNEFFELS, COL. A. J. Walsh
was badly done up with rheumatism
and sent for Foley Kidney Pills
which was the only thing that would
cure him. Geo. Potter of Pontiac,
Mo., was down on his back with kid-
ney and bladder trouble and Foley
Kidney Pills made him well and able
to work. It is a splendid medicine
and always helps. Just try it. C.
C. Bingham. adv.

PRESS COMMENT

Big Task For St. Johnsbury.

St. Johnsbury will have an op-
portunity to show what she can do
when she entertains the convention
of the Vermont School Teachers'
association. It is a small task to
care for the large number of mem-
bers of the association, but St.
Johnsbury will undoubtedly prove
herself equal to it.—Montpelier Ar-
gus.

The Community Church.

In general sectarianism is becom-
ing less and less pronounced, and a
broader Christian spirit is taking its
hold upon the peoples of the world.
The time was when members of one
church denomination would scarcely
worship in the church edifice belong-
ing to another by advanced thinkers
of persuasion by advanced thinkers
the "union" service was occasionally,
though doubtfully, enjoyed. Later
came the federated church and now
we have what the Monitor pleases to
term a "community church."Such a church, the ideal church
for our smaller towns, exists in
Glover. Its pastor is the Rev. G. W.
Douglass, a young man of sound
mind and common sense. Only last
spring he was sent to this commu-
nity, a community with certain signs
and tendencies of degeneracy. In
this village were two church edifices
and the remnants of two church or-
ganizations, but no resident pastor.A few leading spirits in the place
got pledges from the men and wom-
en of the community toward a year's
salary of a pastor, some pledging
only after stipulating that the minis-
ter must be a liberal thinker and
"satisfactory." However, they were
a comfortable salary was pledged
and the pledges are being willingly
paid. The minister is "satisfactory."
Under his leadership and guidance
the "Glover Church"—it has never
been called anything else,—is filling
a place in that community, that no
other church or organization ever
could fill. It is the community's
church. "Our" church, say the towns-
people.Such a church does not content
itself with mere worship, creeds and
dogmas. Drawing its skirts about
itself and being content to let things
drift. The Glover church is a live,
pulsating thing, the moral, social and
intellectual center of that commu-
nity. It fills a place which nothing
else can possibly fill. Its various en-
terprises and investments are vital
because it has to do with the unit-
ies of the community, the whole com-
munity. Not merely the people who
have attended "my" church, or peo-
ple whose church preference is "my"
church. In Glover it is "our" church,
the community's church, and any-
thing that is for the betterment of
the community is the business of
the church. That which is harm-
ful to the community is discouraged
by the church.The Glover church has fostered a
flourishing boy scout movement,
plans for a girls' campfire organiza-
tion; a men's Bible class and a
women's class, both among the large
organized classes of their kind in
Northern Vermont have been formed.
The church has its young people's
society; has through its various de-
partments brought outside speakers
and talent to the community and on
a Sunday morning the community
turns out and fills the church week
after week. The building itself has
been extensively repaired and im-
proved and is in almost constant use
by some of the interests of the Glover
church. It might be stated here
that only a few years ago the base-
ment of this same church was rented
for a feed store and an advertising
sign prominently displayed thereon.Here we have a real church. A
church which means something to
the community of which it is an in-
tegral part. A church that has
changed the moral tone of the place
because it enlists the best side of all
the people of the community in do-
ing something, and discourages the
activities of that baser side of man
which prompts him to lower himself
and his associates.Discouraged pastors, weak churches
and despairing communities may
well look at the work of the Glover
church with hope. Let the day
hasten when the need of such a
church will break down the barriers
of strife and sectarianism and pride
found in many a rural village and
the spirit of "brotherly love and
affection" make the community
church a possibility.—Orleans Coun-
ty Monitor.

Innings For The Farmers.

While the passage of the Lever bill
by the national House has attracted
little attention in the cities, it has
given the rural districts of the coun-
try something to think about and
should the Senate confirm the action
the result would be regarded as an
important strengthening of our agri-
cultural interests. This same bill
passed the popular branch at a pri-
or session, but was defeated in the
Senate by a very few votes. It has
had the approval of our New England
rural improvement association and if
regarded as a probable benefit to this
section it would undoubtedly prove
a greater one in those States where
population is less congested. The
measure would give the various State
agricultural colleges Federal funds
to finance plans for acquainting the
farmers through publications and ex-
periments with facts established by
the Department of Agriculture.Provision is made by the bill in its
present form for an immediate ap-
propriation of \$480,000. This would
give ten thousand dollars to each
State in the Union provided all
complied with its terms. The ap-
propriation would be increased by
three hundred thousand dollars each
year for nine years, and after the
ten-year period would be the mil-
lions annually. It would be divided
among the States in the proportion
which the rural population of each
bore to that of all. As this has been
worked out, in addition to the ten
thousand dollars which is the com-
mon denominator for each of the en-
tire group, there would be an annual
increment for Massachusetts of \$1465
or a total of nearly twenty-five thou-
sand dollars after the ten-year pe-
riod. The basis of distribution is not
so favorable to this section as tosome others, inasmuch as the census
defines urban population as that in
communities of twenty-five hundred
or more. As a consequence the New
England "urban areas" include popu-
lation which in many other parts of
the country would be classed as
"rural."Notwithstanding this apparent dis-
crimination the bill is popular in
this State and section. Some ex-
travagant claims have been made for
it. It is expected to double Ameri-
can farm productivity. It is a
form of paternalism, not only with
respect to the augmented resources
that would be available for exten-
sion and advisory work, but from the
fact that it proposes to take our
fundamental industry under special
supervision. One advocate says:
"The system proposed by the bill is
the system that has been applied in
the principal nations of Europe with
results just as pronounced as those
hoped for in the United States." In
most countries of Europe the average
yield per area is two and a half
times what it is in this country, and
this has been brought about by sci-
entific and economic methods similar
to those which it is proposed to es-
tablish and apply should this measure
reach the working stage.The pressure of necessity is mak-
ing the agricultural class keenly alive
to the need of better farming. No
doubt it will respond with avidity
to any such scheme of instruction,
co-operation and help, though it is
to be hoped that there will be no
weakening of its own initiative be-
cause of the new interest that is
being taken in its welfare. Any legiti-
mate stimulus to agricultural de-
velopment should be cordially wel-
comed, because in the last analysis
that must continue to be the basis of
our prosperity. Nine billion of ac-
tual wealth was the record of the
farmers' operations last year. Even
should that be doubled within a rea-
sonable time, it will not be many
decades before it will be needed.—
Boston Transcript.

For Lieutenant Governor.

The name of Hon. Hale K. Dar-
ling of Chelsea has been suggested as
a possible candidate for nomination
for the second place on the Republi-
can state ticket this year. The sug-
gestion comes first from another part
of the state, but will find a ready
response in Orange county. Mr.
Darling is not only generally ac-
crued to possess one of the clearest
legal minds in Vermont, but he has
been in close touch with legislation
for several successive sessions and
no one is better informed or more
fully qualified than he for the presi-
dency of the Senate and the per-
formance of the other responsible
duties that go with the lieutenant-
governorship. His judgment is quick
and correct and he thoroughly un-
derstands parliamentary procedure.
Orange county has not been repre-
sented on a Republican state ticket
since 1890, when the late Hon. Wil-
son H. DuBois retired from the of-
fice of state treasurer, and has not
had a governor or lieutenant-gov-
ernor since the days of Roswell Farn-
ham a generation ago. We do not
know that Mr. Darling will consent
to be a candidate for the nomination,
but should he do so his selection
would add strength to any state ticket
that might be named.—Herald and
News.The 25 cent piece was made fa-
mous by the American Liver Tablets,
the perfect laxative.By helping some want advertiser
to solve a perplexity, you'd be solv-
ing one of your own at the same
time!

\$1.50

Some say that a dollar and a
half is too much for cleaning
a 25¢ watch. It is, if the
work is not thoroughly done,
or if the guarantee is worth-
less. When done by FRYE, it
is worth all he asks you. If
you want a cheap job done,
partial cleaning, Whattis-
name of do it for a dollar.
It may serve for a time, but
eventually, it probably will
need treatment at

60 Railroad St.

"Eyes
Examined
FREE."This is the sign of the
fakir. Not all men who
use the sign are fakirs,
but nearly all fakirs use it,
so the safe way is to
dodge the sign.
Don't be lured by the bar-
gain price inducement.
The best services and the
best merchandise are worth
a fair price.
Our service is scientific,
accurate and honest. We
back both our service and
merchandise with more
than 25 years of experience
and honest treatment.

"EYES EXAMINED."

"GLASSES FURNISHED."

A. S. Haskins
Over the Merchants Bank
St. Johnsbury, Vt.The 25 cent piece was made
famous by the American Liver
Tablets, the perfect laxative.

COLDS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Intelligent people realize that com-
mon colds should be treated promp-
tly. If there is sneezing and chilli-
ness with hoarseness, tickling throat
and coughing, begin promptly the use
of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.
It is effective, pleasant to take, checks
a cold, and stops the cough which
causes loss of sleep and lowers the
vital resistance. C. C. Bingham
adv.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

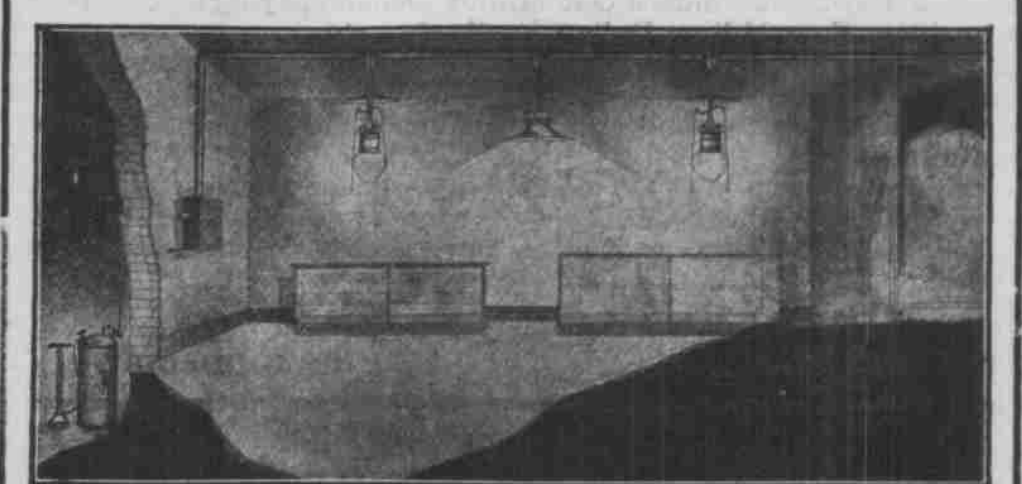
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for
Chichester's Diamond Brand
Pills in Red and Gold metallic
boxes, sealed with the Ribbon.
Take no other. Buy of your
Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25
cents. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.WHY NOT HAVE A
"REFLEX" GAS LAMPinstalled in your living room?
It will furnish the most pleasing
artificial light that can be obtained.See
THE GAS CO.

Ship-Shape for the Night

In the barn or in the garage, in the stable or on the
country road, RAYO Lanterns throw the best
light on your work.RAYO Lanterns are strong and durable. They
give the most possible light for the oil they burn,
and will not blow out in any wind.RAYO Lanterns are the most reliable
lanterns you can find. Ask your dealer
to show you his stock.For sale by all dealers
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York Albany Buffalo Boston

Merchants!

DO YOU WANT TO SELL MORE GOODS?

If so, light your stores with the "LITTLE GIANT" lighting sys-
tem. I can light your store with a "LITTLE GIANT" lighting
system for less than half you are now paying and give you from three
to five times the light for the same amount of money. I am willing to
back up this statement with a two weeks' free trial of a system.The above cut shows a system installed with the storage tank out-
side the building, so that there is less than a teaspoonful of gasoline
in the building at one time, which makes it absolutely safe. This sys-
tem is allowed by all insurance companies without extra premium.
I would be glad to mail a large list of users of this system, in the
State of Vermont, to anyone interested enough to drop me a postal
card and you can write, telephone or call personally and see any of
them.The following testimonial from Hawley Bros., Jeffersonville, Vt.,
explains itself:Jeffersonville, Vt., July 17, 1912
GEO. B. WALLACE,
East Ryegate, Vt.
Dear Sir:
The "Little Giant" lighting system that you installed for us
three months ago is working to perfection. In our opinion they are
as far ahead of any other light we have ever seen as kerosene is ahead
of tallow candles. We have eight lights. We use them all. It is
costing us a fraction less than 10 cents per night to run them. We
would recommend them to anyone wanting good lights at a small cost.
Yours truly,
(Signed) HAWLEY BROS.This system can be seen in the Caledonian Building at St. Johns-
bury. Have you noticed what a splendid light it is?
Write me for a Catalog.George B. Wallace
State Manager for the "Little Giant" Lighting System
East Ryegate, Vt.

J. D. BLACKSHAW'S

OLD Gold and Silver bought
and taken in Exchange for
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
Eye-Glasses, Cut Glass, and
Silverware. :: :: ::

"Larger Hole In The Wall"